- MVC forces separation of concerns
- Domain model and controller logic is decoupled from the UI
- HTML is kept apart from the rest of the application
- Maintenance and testing gets simpler and easier

- Interactions with an MVC application follow a natural cycle of user actions and view updates, where the view is assumed to be stateless.
- This fits nicely with the HTTP requests and responses that underpin a web application.

- An MVC application will be split into at least three pieces:
- Models, which contain or represent the data that users work with. Ideal to aim for: 'Fat Model'
- Views, which are used to render some part of the model as a UI. Ideal: 'Stupid View'
- Controllers, which process incoming requests, perform operations on the model, and select a view to render to the user. Ideal: 'Thin Controller'

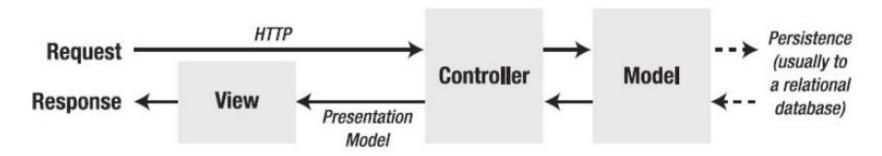


Figure 4-1. The interactions in an MVC application

The Smart UI (anti)Pattern

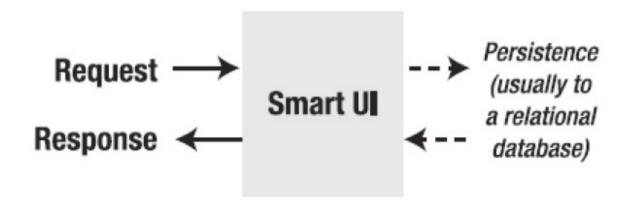


Figure 4-2. The smart UI pattern

The Smart UI (anti)Pattern

